Prehistory

According to scientists, human beings started living in Africa about 2 million years ago. The old human bones found in Africa were found in an area in Tanzania hunted by hunter gatherers are called their prey. These animals were important, because they called the Great Rift Valley. Prehistory is the time that comes before history, when there were no written names and dates. The period of prehistory is called the Stone Age, because during this time people carve and cut stones in order to make or invent tools.

The Old Stone Age is also Paleolihic. This time period lasted from about 70,000 to about 12,000 years ago. Prehistoric humans were called hunter’ gatherers, because they gather plants and vegetables and because they hunted animal. The animals allowed early humans to survive.

Stone tools were made by a process called flaking, during which prehistoric hunter’s chipped pieces of stone to give them a sharpen edge.

Life during the Ice Age was hard for early people, because of climatic changes. The temperature was freezing; the winters were long; and snow was deep.

Some human ancestors before modern humans were named Neanderthal, because their bones have been discovered in the neander valley in Germany. They had two thick ridges on their low forehead.

About 6,000 years ago, people discovered that could use mix different types of materials to make tools and weapons and armor and jewelry.

Early Agriculture

About 12,000 years ago the thing that happens is that the climate got warmer and there were scarce number of plants and animal. Because of the ice age wipe out most of the bigger animals. Why didn’t need to travel because they learn to hunt and surplus there food in the cold winters of the ice age. Agriculture is the raising of the crops and animal for human use. They can easily get the food from hunting than farming because it faster than framing cause you got to what for the plant’s to grow than just going outside to kill a animal. Domestication mean to train something to be useful to people .Surplus is an extra food supply. If they had a surplus of grain they will specialize in hunting.is to do particular work. They would travel to trade and get supplies they needed to survive. **A civilization is a culture that has developed system of specialization, religion, learning and government. It means that are home to cultures.** They specialized in tool, brick, and pots .they also had a surplus of gain.

MESOPTAMIA

Mesopotamia is one of the world’s first civilizations. The word   
“Mesopotamia” means land between the rivers

In Greek. The rivers that formed this area, which is called the Fertile Crescent, are the Tigris and the Euphrates.

Southern Mesopotamia also goes by the name Sumer. This region was made up not of countries or counties, but of city-states, which is a powerful self-governing city that controls the nearby villages around it. Three such city-states were Urnk, Ur, and

Eridu.

The Mesopotamians created one of the world’s first written languages. It is called cuneiform. This was made by scratching on a wet, clay table. It has about 500 symbols or picture writing that look like the thing they describe. Usually boys went to school to learn to read, write, and do mathematics. After they left school, they became a scribe or official writer. They wrote laws, legends, songs, and records. The world first set of written code of laws, called the code of Hammurabi were written in this language.

The ancient Mesopotamians believed in many gods. This is called

Polytheism. Most of their gods were nature gods. Ki was the god for a good harvest; Enlil was the god of rain, and Enki was the god of water. The Mesopotamians built large

Step-temples called ziggurat on which they worshipped their gods.

Name: spencer and Felipe Humanities

Date: 10/19/11 6-B

**Chapter on Ancient Greece**

The civilization of ancient Greece lay on island in and peninsulas that stick into the Mediterranean Sea. A peninsula is an Area that is surrounded by water on three sides. Small harbors throughout the area give protection for ships that dock there. Two of the large peninsulas on the Greek mainland are Attica and the Peloponnesus. The city-state of Sparta, Athens’ enemy, was on the large peninsula named the. Crete and Rhodes are two large Greek islands in the Mediterranean Sea. The civilization of Minoa, named after King Minos, grew up on the island of Crete. And the early Greek civilization of Phoenician grew on the mainland of Greece.

Athens was the most powerful city-state on Attica. This was where democracy was born. This is the form of government in which the citizens control their government by voting. This form of government was first started by Athens. Later, during the Golden Age of Athens, the statesman solon expanded Athens’ democracy. In Athens, the citizens would gather in the assembly to vote on laws. Pericles was responsible for building the Parthenon, which is a temple to the goddess Athena on top of the acropolis. Athena was the goddess of war and wisdom. The Acropolis was a high hill in the center of the city where citizens could go for protection when enemies attacked the city.

The city of Athens itself was named after the goddess Athena. The Greeks worshipped many other gods, including Dionysus—god of wine—and Zeus—the chief god, He is father of Athena. Every four years the Greeks would have the Olympic Games near Mt. Olympus, in order to entertain and please

Ancient Egypt

Egypt is located in Africa. The Nile River is the longest river in the world. It flow thought Egypt to the north and empty in the Mediterranean Sea. It helps them get food by helping them to grow plants like fruits and vegetable. Irrigation a system of canals to bring water to the crops. It allowed the Egypt to farm because the irrigation brought water to the crops.

They have a monarchy government. A monarchy government is when they have a king to make all the important decides. The monarchy in Egypt is called the pharaoh. He commands all the other citizens and made all the important decides.

Hieroglyphics is the type of writing the Egyptians had at that time. It was a kind of picture they had there was 800 picture signs. They wrote down all of the important documents. In Egyptian had a social pyramid first was the king or queen then it was priest soldiers then merchants, artisans and farmers and last were the enslaved people

They had a polytheistic religion. The one who was the head of religion is the sun god. There giant stone four sided triangle. The purpose of the pyramids was to preserve the pharaoh body.

Rome Mini-Chapter

The ancient civilization of Rome was founded on the Italian peninsula. The city was founded on the Latium Plain. The Timer River flows through the center of the city.

According to mythology, twin brothers named Romulus and Remus founded Rome. After Rome’s last king, whose name was Tarquinius was overthrown, Rome became a republic, which is a government in which the people elected representatives to speak for them and pass laws. (The U.S.A. has this form of government.)

Rome was divided up into two social groups: plebeians and patricians. Plebeians are low class people who work for patricians, who are rich land-owners. The patricians were not always fair towards the plebeians. So, the plebeians protested and got the patricians to publish Rome’s first set of collection of laws. These were called The twelve Tables.

The most powerful branch of Rome’s government was the Senate. It was made up of patricians. It controlled law-making and how money was spent in Rome. Tribunes were elected by the plebeians from the Citizen assembly. They asked the patricians to pass laws for the plebeians. There were two powerful consuls. One was head of the army commander and one was a chief judge.

Rome wanted to be the unquestioned leader of the entire Mediterranean region. So they went to war with the civilization of cartage over who would control the island of Sicily. These wars were called the Punic wars.

Julius Caesar was Rome’s military governor, which is an all-powerful ruler. Caesar was from a wealthy patrician family, and he had built up his power as a Senator, Consul, and later as military governor of Gaul [France]. After Julius Caesar was stabbed to death in the senate, his adopted stepson, named Julius Caesar, became emperor. Rome grew in power and in the size of the area that it controlled. The time when Augustus seacer ruled was called the pax Romana, which means Roman peace. To pay for its huge building projects, Rome collected people money from those it had conquered. It counted the numbers of people whom it had conquered; they called this count a census. Roman soldiers built an immense network of aqueduct. Water was carried to new Roman cities on raised water bridges called waterways. Roman citizens enjoyed bloody entertainment in Rome’s immense Coliseums, which is where gladiators fought to the death.

*Early Middle Ages*

The Middle Ages lasted from 500 AD to the 1400s. Charles Martel was a Frankish war leader. His grandson Charlemagne was known for being the king of Rome. Charlemagne helped spread Roman Christianity. He conquered the southwestern kingdom that is now France. The pope crowned him because he spread Christianity throughout his land.

*Government and Society*

Feudalism is when a king gives their land to someone that swore to support him and protect and give him loyalty. Those persons were named vassals. During the Middle Ages the maintain peace is it help king control their land so they won’t have to do themselves. A fief is what a king or another powerful land owner gives to noblemen. In exchange the lord would give the king loyalty.

A lord is the fief’s owner. The relationship between a lord and a vassal is that the vassal takes care of the lord’s land and serves. The oath of fealty is the promise the noble men make to the king. The Code of Chivalry is a set of rule that knight follow. Knights were noblemen who agree to fight for a king. The responsibilities of the knight is to protect his king land. The serf’s role was to work for their lord. Their responsibilities were to take care of the lord’s land. The serfs had to pay taxes in crops and by work for their lord.

A manor is a settlement that had a church, farmland, a mill on it, and a central manor house.

During the Middle Ages, a tribe from northern called the Magyars tried to exert their control over Europe. One such tribe, named the Vikings traveled throughout Europe. They plundered people, and stole from towns and burning them. They were also great explores who settled in Iceland, Greenland, and even in North America.

In 1066, Willam the Conqueror crossed the English Channel from the north coast of France. He defeated the Saxon king of England at Hastings, who was named Harold. William made himself King of England. William brought elements of the French culture to England and established a strong government.

The English king of England, John, was forced by his vassals to sign an important document called the Magna Carta. This “Great Charter” was important, because it said that King John could not violate the rights of free men. The Magna Carta said that the king could not unfairly raise taxes, or make unfair demands of goods or labor from his citizens.

*Religion*

The primary religion in the Middle Ages was Christianity. A monk was a sort of priest. The monks mostly wrote books of prayer and poems. A monk’s monastery is a home, school, and farm and many more things rolled up into one. They helped people learn about the past and helped them write. The place they copy ancient manuscripts is the scriptorium. They copied down prays and poems into scroll . Convents are the community they live in. A cathedral is a large Christian church. It helps teach Christian about their religion.

A cathedral is/was a huge Christian church. In the Middle Ages, the religious life of the community centered around cathedrals. The Crusades was a series of wars that Christians fought to regain control of the Holy Land. Including Jerusalem and the surrounding lands. Crusaders battled with the Muslims, who were then in control of the Holy Land. The Reconquista was a long war fought by Christian armies in an attempt to recapture Spain from Moslem control.

A craftsman was a man who makes products, such as coats or stained-glass. A merchant sold those crafts. If you were an apprentice to a master craftsman, you had to learn basic crafts. A journeyman craftsman would go on travels in order to get to know other towns and other ways of working. They went on foot and often spent years wandering through the many countries before they returned home or found a city that had a place for a master of their trade. An apprentice to a craftsman is just starting to learn the craft. You would become a master craftsman only after you had been an apprentice and served your time as a journeyman and finally completed a craft. If you created this, you would be declared a Master and be admitted to a guild. A guild is a association of master craftsmen. A guild made sure there were no more masters of any trade than was necessary. A member of a guild was expected to support his fellow members and not steal their trade, and not cheat his customers with poor goods.

In 1348, a terrible disease struck Europe called the Black Death or the Bubonic plague. The plague was transmitted by fleas carried by rats. The Plague killed one-third of the European population.

Renaissance

Background

Renaitre mean to be reborn. It mean the time of rebirth it goes back to 1400. It being in Florence because it had such good crafts. It made the wealthiest family the Medici rich. The ruled they had in making it a rich city is that when Lorenzo Medici came to power he made it richer. Humanism is the concern for human interests and values.

Art and Artists

A patron is a insintist. A patron supports the artier art. He was a famous artist in the renaissance. One of his famous paintings is the monaleca. He also inviting something to. Perspective is how they make a three dimensional painting and how they make it improve. Michelangelo was a great artist and one of his great sculptures is the David.

Protestant Reformation

Reform mean to remake and reformation mean to reform or a movement of a church. They are named protestant because they protest and the thing they protest against the church. The reformation of the protestant is about the church. Luther was band from being a monk. The indulgence was a lie about what god would do to you when you’re dead to go to heaven or not. He invited the mobile type.

Reformation and Renaissance in England

The reason the king broke away from the pope is that he didn’t wanted to divorce the queen. The name of the church is the Anglican Church. He got more money and power by taking the church land. She was the queen of England and she made a quick victory of the Spanish. Provide details about his writing. William Shakespeare was a poet, an actor, and a play writer he made 37 plays and 154 poems.